TRINITY COLLEGE OPENING ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT FEW

Colleges of America Put in Three Divisions and Their Triple Objects Outlined by The Results Which Have Been Produced

(Special to The News and Observer.)

Trinity College, September 26.—President W. P. Few's opening address to the students of Trinity College was given at 8 o'clock last Sunday night in the Craven Memorial Hall before the entire student body and a large number of the Durham people. The churches of the city suspended their regular evening services in order that the congregations might be able to hear Dr. Few, and the large hall was completely filled.

A brief but excellent musical program, under the leadership of T. Edgar Cheek, had been provided, and many of the best musicians of Durham took part. The program was: "The Lord's Own Holy Day," by Shelley; "God, My King," by Wiegand, and "Oh Hail Us, Ye Free," by Erwahl. Those taking part in the program were: Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. E. C. Matthews, Mrs. C. C. Thomas, Mrs. W. M. Yearby, Miss Eva Crews, Miss Rosa Johnson, Miss Fannie Markham, Miss Eva C. Minor, Miss Kathleen Turrentine, Miss Ruby Markham, Miss Susie Markham, Miss Theo Holleman, Mrs. W. M. Piatt, Mrs. J. M. Manning, P. N. Constable, Clif L. Dickson, Edgar Howerton, E. W. Constable, W. G. Sheppard, L. C. Larkin, Kemp Lewis, H. M. Jensen, D. D. Newsom, and Miss Alice Hundley, pianist.

President Few spoke as follows:

"As I come to this occasion I can not be unmindful of the fact that this is an address spoken in behalf of Trinity College at the opening of a new year, and what is said tonight should befit such an occasion. Neither can I forget that, coming as it does on this sacred Sabbath day, which is set in the midst of all our earthly life as the symbol of eternity, this opening address must deal with a conception of education that has eternal values.

"Education is constantly taking on larger significance for our country. Colleges especially have had a most remarkable development, and because of their growing influence and power, they are much under discussion in our time. In his community all of you are now or will be either college students or patrons or citizens of a college town, and are therefore all peculiarly concerned about higher education and its relations to the life and welfare of individuals and of the people as a whole.

Three Classifications.

"In America the varieties of colleges are confusing. But all these confusing varieties, it seems to me, may be classified under three divisions, just as men are measured by three tests: What they know, what they do, and what they are. The last, while hardest to apply, is the best test, for what a man is determines the value of what he can do and also determines whether he can transmute his knowledge into wisdom. Now, all colleges are alike in that they provide more or less adequate opportunities for the instruction of youth, and all of them worthy of the name are alike in their devotion to the welfare of the individual and to the public good. They are alike in these and they differ chiefly in the aims they set themselves and the methods they use to attain their aims. It is a question of emphasis. What is their first concern? Is it to train scholars, to develop citizens, or to make men? Is their first aim educational, utilitarian, or moral? Do they put first the training and feeding of the mind, or do they put first the direct preparation for some specific work in life, or do they put first the building of character, that is, the production of intellectual and moral efficiency upon which the value of all culture and all success must always depend? Colleges can be best classified according to the practical answers they give to these questions in their ideals, their undertakings, and their methods.

The Types Conform.

"I think it is not unfair to say that the three types of American college that I have indicated coincide with three well-known and widely used classifications. For by reason of well-marked differences in organization American institutions of the higher learning divide themselves into three classes according as they are owned and controlled by independent and self-governing boards, supported by public taxation, or fostered by Christian churches. Until quite recently, practically all the colleges in America came into being either through the State or church. In New England most of the colleges so founded have passed completely from State or church control. In the South nearly all the influential colleges are still controlled either by the State or by the church. In the West the State universities have commanding influence.

Old New England.

"The New England institutions, first in time and first in ideals, have for a long time set the pace in American higher education. Their proud boast is that they are given to the disinterested search for truth. These great universities make priceless contributions to the sum total of human knowledge. But they are not ideal teaching institutions because their processes are too purely intellectual and too impersonal. Truth is not a thing that can be sought and found, but a relationship that must be entered into and lived. Education, to be of the highest value, must deal directly with the manners and the morals as well as with the minds of men.

Quick Spirit of West.

"The State universities of the West by quickness of social sympathy and practical service to the State as in recent years creating new tendencies and fixing new educational ideals in this country. They are doing a service of practical and real value. Under the lead of the West, the same tendencies are beginning to run strong here also. And we need more widespread physical well-being. But our civilization is already given too much to material tasks. The perils of utilitarian education as well as of a too narrowly intellectual education ought to be brought home with tremendous force to the American people by the situation in Germany today.

Religious Really First.

"These two types of college are getting a large share of public attention and approval of expert authority. Because it is not receiving in some parts of this country an amount of public favor in proportion to the value of its long services. I place last the type of college which historically belongs first, for it is well known that throughout the western world education has been the child of religion. In view of this neglect and on an occasion like this, I am sure it will not seem to anybody to be inappropriate for me to speak particularly of the sort of service a college organized like this one and with a history and traditions like this one's, may render to the State and nation.

"In this time of moral confusion and hesitancy in so many directions the country ought to rate highly the college that by all the commitments of its constitution and traditions is given soul and body to the pursuit and promulgation of that Christian truth which when entered into and lived makes men free, the college that while it is intensely devoted to progress and the material welfare of humankind, yet in all sincerity sets before itself the avowed purpose to seek first the Kingdom of God and the promotion of that righteousness which alone exalts individuals as well as nations. In this organic and fundamental committal of the college to the great moral causes of men lies, I think, its chief source of power.

Character Is Neglected.

"In thoughtful minds, the misgiving about American education arises out of the feeling that in our system of public education and in so much of our higher education too little direct effort is being made to produce soundness of character. This is the fruit of education that is most difficult to set about cultivating. It is, I think, the immense difficulty of the task that has caused it to be neglected, and not a failure to appreciate the importance of it; for I take it that everybody regards character as the supreme thing in men. Yet this supreme thing in men is still treated as an accidental by-product of American public education. To give this supreme thing the ascendant place in education is the work yet to be done in America.

Religion Basic Stone.

"Sound and vigorous character, both personal and national, has always and doubtless will always rest upon a religious foundation—upon certitude in religion and faith in mankind. The college, therefore, that in the long run will give the truest service to this nation must in its very constitution, in its essential self, be highly dedicated not simply to the disinterested, even reverent, search for the truth but to the rule of righteousness in the world. This end must not be an accidental thing in its life, a by-product of its labors, but its main concern. And this does not mean that there shall ever be any narrow sectarianism or the slightest vestige of religious compulsion. Narrowness and coercion always blight character; healthy growth can only come in an atmosphere of spiritual freedom. I need hardly say that I am uncompromisingly against belittling religious narrowness and benumbing religious coercion of every description. We can never force religion down the throat of anybody. The effort always results in reaction and opposition. But I believe with all my heart that the college which is of the most value to this country is just that college which is constitutionally, organically, and fundamentally pledged to the Christian ideals and to Christian service; and I believe this because such college better than any other can promote the things that make for progress and peace, for security and strength in individuals and in society at large.

"It is this that makes it in the highest sense a national and patriotic institution. For our nation, if it is to endure, must, we all concede, remain in very truth Christian to the core.

Fitness For Mothering.

"It is this, too, that gives the college its fitness to be the mother of men. The one supreme need of this country today, which the college may best supply, is the need of competent men—competent in the trades, industries, and professions, and of truthworthy men, who can be relied upon in sunshine and in storm. And both these qualities of competence and character are more matters of moral equipment that of intellectual training. For competence comes not so much from the power to know the truth as from the will to live it; and moral forces we all know, lie at the basis of all character.

A Larger Responsibility.

"We have this year the largest body of students in Trinity College we have ever had. This circumstances lays upon us all a grave responsibility. It is not our first business to train and feed the minds of all these men. That would be a small business. Or to equip them for some specific work in life. That would be a smaller business. But ours is the great task to make out of every one of them a man formed in his mind, in his manners, and in his morals, and so fitted to find the truth and to live it, and so fortified with an iron will and the habit of success to do the work of his life, and so adjusted in the moral centers of his being as to be at home in this world or on any other planet. By this shift of emphasis from what a man can know, or what a man can do, on to what a man can be, we really get not less education but more and better."

A MILLION CARR'AGES WERE MADE LAST YEAR

Horse-Drawn Vehicles By No Means Giving Way to Automobile in This Country.

The impression has gained currency, because of the popularity of the automobile, that carriages are no longer manufactured in xery great quantities. Yet the committee on statistics at the convention of the Carriage Builders' National Association, which meets in Atlantic City, N. J., September 28th to October 2d, will show that considerably over one million horse-drawn vehicles were built in this country last year.

Large as is this figure, it does not include business, farm or trucking wagons, but takes account only of such vehicles as the buggy, surrey, and other light carriages.

Statistics show that there were made on an average of a million to a million and a quarter horse-drawn spring vehicles each year for eight years prior to January 1, 1913, and during the year 1913 the number exceeded 1,200,000. These figures, which are partly due to the increase in population, naturally inspire confidence in the present and the future of the carriage and wagon industry.

It is fair to assume that the vehicle product of 1913 was sold for more than $60,000,000. A minimum of $35,000,000 is invested in carriage factories in this country, to say nothing of the enormous capital involved in the wagon business, while the investment in manufacturing establishments making materials and parts exclusively for horse-drawn vehicles is probably as much more.

The coming Atlantic City convention is the forty-second to be held by the vehicle men's organization, which was instituted in 1872, making it one of the very oldest trade bodies in America. The association does not fix prices nor take any action in labor matters; its functions are mainly directed to the uplift and advancement of the industry, and to the promotion of a friendly spirit among its members.

The Carriage Builders' National Association has been favored in past years, at their conventions with the presence of a number of prominent men, who, although not in the vehicle business, nevertheless were pleased to address the carriage builders on subjects of interest to them. Among these men have been the late President McKinley, General William Tecumseh Sherman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, and others of almost equal fame. This year, Hon. John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union at Washington, and formerly United States Minister to several South American countries, will address the association.

In connection with the convention there will be held an extensive exhibition of all materials, parts and machinery used in vehicle building, which will bring to the attention of the 1,200 delegates all that is new in these lines.

There is much room for optimism in the carriage business and it will be a contented and enthusiastic gathering of prosperous manufacturers that will crowd the Million Dollar Pier at Atlantic City during the last week in September.

The superintendent of a manufacturing plant in Waukesha, Wis., delayed the sale of a set of iron coils for more than a month, while a robin which had a nest of young there raised them to the point where they could take care of themselves.

A NEW ANALYSIS OF WORLD TRADE

Department of Commerce Gets Out Book Showing Business With Foreign Nations

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—What and how much the nations of the world are buying and the proportion of the purchases obtained from the United States as told by American consular officers located at the chief strategic points of trade are discussed in "Commercial Relations of the United States," a volume of 272 pages, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Every part of the world is covered by this book, and the fact therein presented, based upon revised statistics for 1912, are from the standpoint of the foreign countries and therefore differ somewhat in classifications and totals from the corresponding figures based upon returns of exports as reported by collectors of customs in the United States.

Four countries other than the United States offer each a market for over a billion dollars' worth of foreign products—the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the Netherlands. Great Britain buys 3 billion dollars worth, about 20 per cent of which is from this country; Germany, 2 1-2 billion, with 15 per cent from the United States; France, 1 1-2 billion, of which 11 per cent is from the United States; and the Netherlands, an important center for the transshipment of foreign goods, nearly 1 1-2 billion, in which American goods figure to the extent of about 10 per cent.

Belgium's annual purchases fall just short of 1 billion in value, United States products supplying about 8 per cent; while Austria-Hungary, Italy, Canada, Russia, India, Australia, Argentina, and Japan are next in order with imports ranging from 722 million to about 300 million. These countries vary greatly, however, in the proportion of their purchases from the United States, Canada taking 65 per cent and India 3 per cent according to the official figures published in the volume. As a market for American products India is only one-third as important as Brazil, Austria-Hungary is equal to Cuba, Japan is about 45 per cent as large as Canada, and China is only half as large as Argentina.

A particularly important feature of this new analysis of world trade is the introductory chapter which shows the character of goods exported by Europe and the classes of goods imported by those countries which have heretofore looked chiefly to Europe for their requirements of foreign merchandise. Manufactures from 80 per cent of the exports from the United Kingdom, 76 per cent of the exports from Switzerland, 65 per cent of the exports from Germany, 58 per cent of the exports from France, and 47 per cent of the exports from Austria-Hungary, while Canada, Central and South America, Australia, New Zeland, and South Africa—all of them important markets for manufactures—send large quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials to Europe in exchange for products of manufacture.

From the list of countries discussed in "Commercial Relations of the United States," Austria-Hungary may be taken as typical of countries competing for the world trade in manufactures and Brazil as representing the great agricultural communities, in which manufactures are chiefly sold. Austria-Hungary sold in 1912 40 million dollars worth of textiles, 19 million of clothing, 21 million of metal goods, 16 million of wooden ware, 16 million of glassware, 10 million of weather goods, 9 million of machinery, and paper goods, wines, chemicals, chinaware, vehicles, and numerous other articles in considerable amounts. The United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium are of even greater importance in their sales of manufactures, the details being also presented in the volume in question. Brazil's imports exceed 308 million dollars value, only 15 per cent of which were from the United States which takes 40 per cent of the Brazilian exports. Automobiles, railway cars, iron and steel, cotton goods, machinery, and other leading classes of manufactures are classified in the book so as to show the relative contributions of leading countries. Complete details for this and other countries may be obtained from "Commercial Relations of the United States 1912," sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, for 40 cents a copy.

Mrs. Cornelia Rogers.

Wilmington, Sept. 26.—The funeral of Mrs. Cornelia Rogers, widow of Mr. W. L. Rogers, was held yesterday afternoon at the family home on Greenville Sound and the interment was in the family burying ground. Mrs. Rogers was 75 years old and leaves two sons, three brothers and one sister.